## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome MRW YORK THEATRE, Breadway, opposite New York

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery,-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE EXCHANGE

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. KERNEDY'S FOURTH

FAIRT SINGING BIRD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—in them Remorian Establishments, Dancing and Bullings,—The Blade Cook.—Rup Perpar taken from Casta Diva.

ERLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, oppidette How York Hotel.—In range Source, Danger, Book

PONT PASTOR'S OPERA ROUSE, 201 BOWEY. COMIS

CHARLET WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, schanics' Hall, 62 Sundands-In a Vanisty of Laurenteen La Status Company

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ermiorias Min

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner awanty-third etreet and Broadway, at 8.—Morres Mr. mon or mrs. Plumur's Progress—Birty Manwicknes, Malines Wednesday and Saturday at 30 clock. NEW TORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 619 Broadway.

-RAB AND RIGHT ARN OF PROBET.—THE WASHINGTO

WHIRE—WOMPERS IN NATURAL HINDORY, SCIENCE AND ARE

SOUTHER DAILY. Open from \$ 4. M. till 10 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, April 19, 1867.

## THE NEWS.

FUROPE.

cial telegrams through the Atlantic cable we hly important advices from Europe, dated yes

travelling on the Fourth avenue was recommitted. A bill to regulate the scale of rents of dwelling houses in tive to the storing of combustible matter in the city of New York, and to create a Bureau for the prevention of fires; to amend the act relatransing to Police courts in New York city; transing to William Orton and others the right to lay ables from this state to France; granting to William Orton and others the right to lay cables from this State to France; and to regulate tement and iodging houses in New York and Brooklyn were passed. The Assembly refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the Underground Bailway bill. In the evening session the Annual Supply bill was passed. The bill to create a metropolitan harbor district and a board of wharves and piece was considered in Committee of the Whole, when progress was reported and it was made a special order for Saturday.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health held their regular meeting yearing, when a communication was received from the lattery Superintendent recommending vaccination in Superintendent recommending vaccination in a schools, and a resolution to that effect was esciutions were also adopted declaring that existed on the part of the Board to the cobjection existed on the part of the Board to the rection and continuance of an abattoir at Forty-fourth treet and East river so long as the business connected rith it was carried on without detriment to life or leasth, and transmitting certain papers relative to the charges against coroners to the Governor.

The Board of Excuss also held an important meeting resterday at which the licenses of eleven liquor dealers were revoked, one of them being on the ground that the Goster had sold whiskey to a man and his children after the land warned him against it. Twenty-seven

dealer had sold whiskey to a man and his children after his wife had warned him against it. Twenty-seven dealers were tried for alleged violations of the law, one of them for giving liquer at illegal hours to a police officer who solicited it of him while in citizon's dress.

The committee appointed by the delegates of the anti-Tammany Hall democratic organization of this city, who were refused adminaton to the convention at Albany on Wednesday last, met last evening at the Green Room, Fourth avenue, to consider the action to be taken to

Fourth avenue, to consider the action to be taken to secure a proper representation of the anti-Tammany delegates at the coming convention. A resolution was delegates at the coming convention. A restaurant adopted expressing the determination of the party to oppose all candidates elected by the Tammany ring and to reject all proffers of compromise or affiliation with that organization. Meetings of conventions of the various Senatorial districts were appointed to be holden

on Monday evening next. rman was given a reception by the Union League Club, at their rooms in Union square, last night The speech of Mr. Sherman on the occasion will be

In the case of Lyon vs. the Third Avenue Railroad In the case of Lyon vs. the Third Avenue Railroad Company, an action in the Supreme Court, Circuit, part 1, to recover \$25,000 damages for injuries inflicted upon plaintiff's person through a collision between a car belonging to the defendants, on which Lyon was a passenger, and an iron-clad express car belonging to the Hariem Railroad Company, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000.

The case of Wm. A. Sauborn vs. Silas C. Horring et

The case of Wm. A. Sanborn vs. Silas C. Herring et al., an action in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, to recover \$24,300 which was stolen from a safe made by the defendants, and sold to the plaintiff under an alleged warranty that it was burglar proof, was submitted to the jury resterday afternoon. The Court directed a scaled verdict to be returned this morning.

A fire occurred in the liquor store at No. 75 Canal street, owned by Francis Passegger, last night. Some eight or ten

The stock market was higher yesterday, and closed strong. Gold closed at 13936.

The markets were rather quiet yesterday, but the fluctuations in gold during the two days past caused an unsettled feeling to exist in certain quarters, which rendered prices to a considerable extent nominal. The upward movement is breadening was partially checked, but the markets at the close of 'Change were firmer. Cotton was without material change. Coffee was more active and firm. On 'Change, flour ruled firmer, prices

being generally Sc. a 10c, higher. Wheat was fully 2c, higher, while corn was in fair demand and firm, and oats dull and heavy. Pork was moderately active and firm. Reef ruled steady. Lard was without decided change. MISCELLABROUS

Dates from Vera Cruz are to the 2d inst. General Laboada was in command and the seige was progressing. The British packet Scient could not land her carge owing to the bombardment. Water was cut off and the last beef in the city had been killed. Thirty artillerymen had arrived from Havans, an instalment of the men enlisted there for Maximillian's service. A disagree-

Chise to women.

Thioresting lotters from Tennessee, Louisians as Georgia will be found alsowhere in our columns this moring, the former giving a full account of the conservative convention of all races at Chattanooga, and the laster as

Memphis, Tenn., failed yesterday, their liabilities being

ola were at St. Croix, W. L. March 16. All on board We have commercial advices from St. Thomas date on the 20th of March. The latest report says:—Busines in all descriptions of American imports continues verdull, There is considerable stock of old flour offered a low rates, also a large quantity of beef and prime per forced off at auction. The last sales, fresh landed flour made at \$11; corn meal, \$5 a \$5 50; corn, in bays \$2 25; white besns, \$3 50 per bag; pilot and nav bread, \$5 a \$5 50. Provisions in very little demand Candles, 8's, 12's and 24's, 15c. a 16c.; Kenincky tobsoon no late sales; potatoes and onlons wanted Kerosen 46c. Fish in large supply and no sales. Bank drawin rate rate, \$4 93% fer ninety d. s. on London; America gold, \$1\% a 2\% per cent premium; Spanish doubloot \$16 40 a \$16 50; patriot, \$16. We have commercial advices from St. Thomas date

Suicidal Policy of Spain.

The government of Queen Isabella se bent upon provoking its own destruction. The course which it pursued in regard to St. Domingo and Chile excited a very general feeling of indignation. It sought to browbeat those republics because it thought they were weak, and it slunk from further conflict with them when it found that they were able to resist it. It has now got into a quarrel with England by refusing its demands for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer Ternado, and it would seem disposed to pick another quarrel with us by the had faith with which it treated our Consul at Havana in the matter of the enlistments for Maximilian. If it does not speedily back down from this bravado system of policy it will array against it the governments of both hemispheres. It is not too strong at home to render it indifferent to the friendly feeling of other nations, and it is difficult to account for the motives which induce it to persevere in such a suicidal course.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE. The advertiser, having on hand a number of fine iron-clads for which he has no further use, will sell the same cheap for cash, or will exchange for real estate, improved or unimproved. Title must be unexceptionable. Parties in want of such articles are invited to call and examine the Miantonomob, now in Europe.
Applications to be addressed to Uncle Sam. Secretary of State's office, Washington, D. C. All communications from France must be prepaid and enclose a stamp for reply.

How TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET-Buy Patagonia, Mr. Seward.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase real estate, in lots of 371,875 square miles and upwards. Not particular as to location. Apply to W. H. S., State Department, Washington,

N. B.-All payments made in gold or its equivalent. No agents need apply.

D. C.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.-We can get it with the Feejee Islands. Having commenced the purchase of outside countries, we can go on. We have icebergs, but we want cocoa-

Highly Important Nows from Europ

published this morning, contain matter of the very highest importance, indicating, as it does, that North Germany, as represented by Prussia, is on the point of war with France, if the usual premonitory symptoms of such a great con-vulsion are to be relied upon in this instance

as heralding its near approach.

Count Bismarch has given tone and shape to the rather indistinct muterings which produced the war panis, as it has been termed, which prevailed in the financial and commercial circles of the Old World during the few days. Acting with his usual energy and promptitude, the Prussian Premier has despatched a note to Paris request-ing reasons for the warlike preparations which have been going on for some time past in that country, demanding their "immediate constition," and stating that France, and consequently her ruler, will be

this demand is not complied with.

This plain speaking method of comonce to a point of issue is Count Biss ing danger and made equally confident of the complete support of North Germany as reconstructed by the late war and universal

acted under the secret treaties—so "irritating" to France—just concluded with Baden and Win temburg. Orders have been issued from Berlin to the principal railroad stations in both countries directing cars to be sent to certain points for the transportion of cavalry horses. As the essential point of the treaties is that Prussia shall have command both in Baden and Wittemburg in time of war, the issue of these orders simultaneously with the reclamations made on France goes far to show as if Germany were voluntarily going, not "drifting," into war.

Rastadt, a thoroughly fortified town of Baden, has had its garrison reinforced by two Pressian regiments, a most significant confirmation of unity with South Germany under the

Napoleon do? Is he prepared for war? Will he explain or cease his armaments? Or will he, to the surprise of mankind, close the great door of the Exhibition building and France to the field, disappointed, angere determined to triumph on new filds pointed out by the imperial fager?

Which a mich has bought a plg in a bag his rid dealer is to have a look at the political be great treaty involving the purphess of tender America has been radiod by the impact unanimous vote of the Soute. There were only two members voting against it— Messra Fessenden and Ferry. The only carnes Messra. Fescenden and Ferry. The only earnest argument in opposition, as it appears, was from Mr. Fessenden, and his objections may be readily answered. His constituents are interested in the Northeastern codfisheries, and he is therefore naturally jealous of the competition threatened in the Northwestern codfisheries of Russian America, "flopping with fish." But the papers have been signed and scaled, and we are to pay ten million, two hundred thous we are to pay ten million two hundred thousand dollars in American gold for about four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of included.

So much we know. We perceive, too, from the map before us, that, excepting a narrow selvage of islands and inlets and a ridge of basaltic mountains, running along the seacoast from fifty-tour forty up to sixty, the whole of this purchase lies above the sixtleth degree of north latitude, or within the latitudes of Greenland. The soil of Greenland, except a few patches, has never, since the creation of man, been exposed to the sun. How is it then, with Russian America? They say that its climate is as different from that of land as is that of the British Islands from the pitiless frozen coast of Labrador, lying in the same latitudes. And why? Because, as the wonderful Gulf Stream, which, flowing out from the Caribbean Sea and the Guif of Mexico between Florida and Cuba, crosses the Atlantic obliquely and envelopes and warms the British Islands, so Russian America is similarly affected from the Pacific Ocean. Nor is this all a theory; for we know that In Oregon, as far north as Newfoundland, the winters are softer than in New York city. North of the equator the prevailing winds from the west have much to do with the matter of climate. Here they strike us always cold and dry from the snow-covered Rocky Mountains while to the Pacific slope and to Western Europe they come soft and warm from the

The climate, then, of Russian America is rather that of Norway and Sweden than that of Greenland. But we want to know something more of this new purchase. What sort of a new country is it, and what are its produc and resources? Its seacoast swarms with wal ruses, sea lions and various other species of the seal family; its inlets, bays and rivers abound with codfish and salmon, and the neigh boring ocean is a famous whaling ground. The products of this new country are the bardy imber trees of the frozen north, fur-bearing animals, white, blue and black foxes, white ears, musk oxen, reindeer, Esquimaux and Indians. Furthermore, it has been recently discovered that on the Kvichpak Russian merica is watered by one of the larges rivers of North America, only exceeded in ength by the Mississippi, including the Missouri, and by the Mackenzie, with the sources of which those of the Kvichpak are inter-locked among the Rocky Mountains. This Kvichpak, they say, can be navigated by teamers for at least a thousand miles, which ndicates a champaign country to that extent Vancouver's Island (British) is rich in coal, and so are said to be our new batch of islands lying above Vancouver along the coast up to Mount St. Elias; and why should they not be

This is all that we can tell of this new em pire. In area more than twice the size of France. It is a scanty exhibit, the merest thread of a skeleton outline; but it is all that we have. What, then, is first wanted and de-

manded concerning this purchase? A gexploring expedition by land and water, right away. The Kvichpak breaks up a the middle of May, and is sealed again with ice early in November. Between May and September, in that region, they have sunshine nearly all the time, and then comes a corresponding interval of prevailing night and the aurora borealis. There is no time to be lost if the administration desires to have Congress thoroughly informed in December of the real character and resources of this new or two and an efficient body of sc men and intelligent newspaper correspents. Such men as Professor Agassis, to after the fossil elephants and glaciers of our arctic coast; Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer; General Fremont, "the Pathfinder," and a competent botanist, mineralogist and astronomer or two, ought to be mustered at once and equipped for this expedition. As an astronomer we cannot recommend Professor Loomis, but he would doubtless learn much of the mysteries of meteors and electric lights on such a cruise. Du Chaillt, the great African explorer, is here, and ought to go, if for no other pur-pose to describe the difference between the gorilla of the equator and the gorilla of the Arctic Circle; for we dare say that some sort of gorillas can be found on the Evishpak, or

contingent fund of the State Department, should at once instruct the Secretary of State to organize, equip and despatch the expedition sug-gested. The enterprise would be acceptable to the country and would be thankfully approved by Congress. We can do nothing for or with this new country until we know what it is; and if this summer is lost Congress must remain in ignorance for nearly two years to come. We would earnestly, therefore, invoke the immediate attention of the administration to this important subject.

Aquatic Sports on the Other Side the Atlantic We give elsewhere the programme of the egattas to take place at Paris in July next, as part of the grand display of the Exposition jubilee. The matches, it will be seen, are open to boats or clubs of all nations, and thus our ambitious boatmen will have an admirable chance to try their mettle, and may have the double honor to beat at once the rival rulers of European waters. The thought of this regatts on the Seine will give an additional stir to the enthusiasm of those who intend to visit the Exposition. Fancy can scarcely conpeofed the minner will bring both beyond the Atlantic for the promier craft of our yaoht clubs. In these more important matches there will be something up to the promptings of the sailor spirit that induced Englishmen to take pride—a great while ago—in that old fashioned notion that "Britannia ruled the waves." The canvas will bend to the eager kiss of the ocean winds—there will be too much salt in the air for ribbons to last well—and the fun of the occasion will consist in tossing the stanch little craft from top to top of the boisterous waves that "wrinkle the hale repose" of a good-humored races round the Isle of Wight, and there will be one from Cowes to Cherbourg—a good sea and was from the old colonial times the private course. But there will be very little enthusiasm sfloat if the fun stops there. We began here with races round the Southwest Spit, next round Long Island, and so on. The least that can be done in Europe this summer will be to make the course round Ireland or the Asores. Either will make a fine race. If yachtmen will recall the excitement made by the ocean race contested by only three yachts, and they all Americans, they will readily see that when a larger number of our best yachts are in Europe, and it becomes a question of superiority between these and British or French boats.

nothing less than a race of the first magaitude can determine the point of supremacy. We have hitherto named the yachts that above all others should not fall to make their appearance in Europe this summer; and a correspondent has undertaken to keelhaul us for omitting the name of the Halcyon, a boat whose good qualities, he thinks, will render it unnecessary that the Palmer should beat all the boats on the other side. We acknowledge a lapse of memory in the case of that first rate craft, and also in the case of the Haze, and hope that both will help out the very splendid show that our American boats are sure to make. In a letter from New London, published yesterday, we gave some account of the present activity in yacht circles, and it seems from all indications that our yachtmen are eager for the promise of the season and that our words will not fall upon unready or unwilling ears.

To Crowned HEADS-SPECIAL NOTICE .- Any crowned heads in need of money to suppress nsurrections at their capitals, pension off their relatives and connections, put down Fenian-ism, stop reform movements or reimburse themselves for losing expeditions, can be ac-commodated with loans on real estate, in sums of seven millions and upwards, in gold, by applying, in strict confidence, to W. H. S. Wash ngton, D. C. References exchanged. No per on not in actual possession of the property need apply.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, having gone into the real state business, is prepared to buy property, nproved or unimproved, either No th. Land that grows oranges or icebergs preferred. Apply to Washington, D. C. Un-ceptionable references as to title required.

A FEW WEST INDIA ISLANDS WANTED .- ANY distressed persons having a few islands to dischaser by applying to Washington, D. C. No. objection to Jamaica. Soulouque and Geffrard will be taken in with the purchase. References

WE HAVE IT-A bird's eye view of the North Pole from old grandfather Whiteh Mount St. Elias.

Money to Loan-On landed property, sums of from seven to ten millions. Apply by mail to W. H. S., Washington, D. C.

Vote of the New York Contral Railre

The bill to authorize the New York Central allroad Company to increase their fare for way passengers from two cents to two and a nts a mile was returned to the Senate centerday without the signature of the Gover-or. This is the third time a similar measure has met its death, after passing both houses of the Legislature, at the hands of Governor Fenon. In 1865 a veto was sent in and sustained by the vote of the Senate. In 1866 the bill was sent to the Governor within ten days of the adjournment of the Legislature and was smothered in the Executive chamber. The reasons given by the Governor for withholding his signature this year are only a repetition of those stated in his veto message two years ago. They are, in substance, that the corporation is well enough off and next ago. ration is well enough off and pays sufficiently large dividends under the present rate of fare, and therefore the increase is not necessary. But there is another and a sounder ground for vetoing the bill, and that is that the company is at present authorized to collect two cents a mile of all way passengers in gold or its equivalent, and this right, if exercised, would or in the bill.

the act of 1855, authorizing the consolidation of the chain of rends running between Buffalo and Albany, provided that the consolidated roads should carry way passengers at a rate not to exceed two cents per sile. Exactly so; and the two cents was and the two cents was authorized lected in coin, and nobody can now compel the company to accept one cent and a quarter a mile, or thereabouts, instead of two cents. The road has a right to demand its full two cents a mile in gold under its charter, and it should exercise this right and not gratify the Legislature or bother the Governor with any bill upon the subject.

The Governor's veto was laid on the table by a vote of twenty to twelve in a full Senate. This enables the friends of the bill to call it up at any time and endeavor to pass it over the veto. The absence of two out of the twelve Senators voting in the negative would suffice to secure its passage. If a bare quorum of the enate seventeen should at any time be present at a session, twelve of them being friends

he bill, it could be called up and the vote of welve to five would override the vote. It is probably the closeness of the vote that creates the belief mentioned in our Albany correspondence that the bill will become a law i spite of the Governor. But the Senate should sustain the veto and compet the company collect its way fare in gold. This would be ractical return to specie payment on the part is great corporation, and would set a good nample to the rest of the business com-

Post Office. Some able legal authorities have ded that the Corporation have no no sell the land for any such purpose, nor indeed to dispose of it at all. The sale of the pro-perty is beset with two difficulties, either of which is sufficient to prevent the government from constructing any buildings upon it without recklessly incurring an expenditure that may prove nothing but waste when the matter of title comes to be tested by the law courts. There is now pending in the Supreme Court a suit to which the heirs of the Provost estate are plaintiffs, based upon the ground that this land is and was from the old colonial times the private ation of the city of New York are merely squatters, holding the ground for a public park only by sufferance, and therefore have no title upon which to premise a sale, to the government or any other party. As long as it was used for the public benefit it appears that no hostility was offered by the rightful owners to the Cor-poration retaining the land; but now that it is proposed to make a job of the sale and convert it to other than the useful purpose to which it has been devoted for so many years, he heirs are determined to dispute the right of

the Corporation to sell it.

There is another view of the case which, if sustained, would militate against the proposed disposition of the property. It is claimed by some parties that it had been granted for certain specific public purposes, namely, a park, and that so long as it is so used it cannot be old to any individual; that, in fact, it is not a marketable article, and all conveyances are in this case null and void. A very important lecision of this kind was made in Texas some time ago, where a portion of the city plaza of San Antonio was sold by the Spanish authorities and buildings were erected thereon. The original dedication of the ground for a public plaza was subsequently established, and the buildings were all removed. This is only in conformity with the common law. With regard to the site for a Post Office in the City Hall Park, it may be years before the question of the Corporation's title to sell it is decided in the courts of law, and it is hardly to be supposed that the government will venture to put up costly structure there until their title to the ground is finally established.

CASH! CASH! CASH!-Cash paid for cast off rritory. Best price given for old colonies. North or South. Any impoverished monarchs retiring from the colonization business may find a good purchaser by addressing W. H. S., Post Office, Washington, D. C. All communica-tions strictly confidential.

To PERSONS IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES. Owners of real estate who are in need of ready money may hear of something to their advan-tage by applying at the old brick building ad-joining the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. No questions asked as to title. Property may be improved or unimproved. No objec-tion to bulls, frogs or half-breeds.

MUST BE HAD-The volcano of Mauna Loa the great lighthouse of the Sandwich Islands. We have the heaviest and highest waterfalls, the largest fresh water lakes, the longest rivers the richest gold and silver mines and the great est walrus fisheries in the world, and we want the biggest and hottest volcano.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE-The Kvichpak through Russian America. "Big thing on ice. Our NEXT EASTERN QUESTION-The annexa-

tion of Ireland.

The appeal of the Emperor of Austria, through Ms Ambassador at Washington, for the merciful interposition of the United States with President Justes, of Mexico, in behalf of the life of Maximilian, and the prompt action of our government in answer to this appeal, are among the most remarkable events in the history of Napoleon's ill-starred Mexican adventure. We hope that the special courier who will thus be despatched from Tampico to Queretaro (where, according to our last advices, Maximilian was under stage and with no ospect of escape), will arrive save the unfortunate Emperor from the wrath of the liberals; for it is morally certain that otherwise, in falling into their hands, he will be summarily executed under the results of a

Among all the romantic vicissitudes of roy alty in either hemisphere since the intrepid Richard Cœur de Lion, a shipwrecked wanderer from the sheres of the Adriatic, was select and imprisoned by Austria and held for ransom, there are but few cases which, in romantic enterprises, dazzling promises, delu-sive hopes and sad misfortunes, will compare with the history of Maximilian of Mexico, the first and the last. Taking advantage of our late civil war, and believing that our late civil war, and believing that the unity and the power of the United States were destroyed, the Emperor Repoleon his importal balance of power on this continent. There tay the helpless republic of Mexico, a prize within his grasp. Resolved to seize it, he offered not only to make a present of it to the House of Austria but he the army and money of France to establish Maximilian firmly upon the throne of the Montesumas. Venetia to Italy and the island of Sardinia to France were doubtless the compensations in view, together with the anticipated American balance of power, under an enduring copartnership between France and

This generous offer of Mexico to the House of Hapsburg, "without money and without price," was too dazsling to be resisted. A man of many heroic qualities and of rare attainments as a scholar and statesman, and a man, too, of singularly progressive ideas for an Austrian archduke, Maximilian was delighted with the inviting field of ambition, labor, trials and dangers to which he was thus invited. His wife, esteemed throughout Europe for her attractive qualities of mind and person, and her many accomplishments so well fitted to grace a throne, entered into the scheme with a wife's devotion, as imperial as and with the enthusiasm of a missio the cause of her sovereign, her house a too, was the influence of her sharping p her enthusiasm, her gratered bearing p ioniations plety, her general ryugal the poor Mexican people und for pe charities, that she really specieded am-impressible Mexicans in laying a good t tion for a stress of the same a good t tion for a strong imperial purty. This, to she did while the Emperor was in a measu under the ban of the Church and the Pope,

tions and name as a foreigner and a namper.

When the reaction from the United States began to tell in Mexico and in France against Napoleon's grand idea, when it became test to the Empress Carlotta that Maxi was to be left to his own resources, surre by armed enemies daily increa she did not hesitate in undertaking herself the duties of a special envoy to France for assistortunes were staked. With its fallure sh could only see that all her hopes and fortunes were sacrificed. Under the fearful pressure her mind gave way, but not wholly until the last gleam of hope was extinguished in utter despair before the Holy Father at Rome. He could before the Holy Father at Rome. He could not help her cause in Mexico; for his own earthly crown was at the mercy of his enemies. And so the late brilliant and accomplished Empress Carlotta is as one dead though still alive in Austria, while her imperial consort, for beyond the seas, is like one under sentence of death in Mexico, with no hope of escape beyond the doubtful chances of a reprieve

In such fearful shapes as these comes Neme sis to avenge the wrongs of this imperial Mexican usurpation. How pitiless is she in her retributions! What awful shadows are hers upon the pages of history! Andersonville is one of many she has left for our instruction. Poor Maximilian! What had he left to live for, with his abandonment by Napoleon, but the honor of his native country and his imperial house. But here there is still some-thing of the ancient spirit of chivalry as well as the desperation of a ruined man, in his resolution to maintain his Mexican empire at all hazards. Sacrificed or saved, his heroism, at east, will remain to the honor of his house. We hope that he will be saved and that our government will provide him transportation to New York, where we can promise him a wel-come appropriate to his bravery and his mis-fortunes. We hope that he will be safely restored to his home on the Adriatic and that under his familiar voice and gentle ministrations the Empress Carlotta may be awakened to health and reason, as from a dark and terrible dream. We can only look now upon Maximilian as a here bravely struggling for at least an honorable name in history as a son of

MESSES. SEWARD AND COMPANY, Washington. D. C., are ready to receive proposals from any prince, potentate or Powers possessed of more land than they know what to do with, for the sale of the same. If it is virgin soil, all the petter, as the firm can make no use of the wornout and trobly used up lands of long inhabited countries. Some millions of square miles of primeval forest would be especially desirable, primeval forest would be especially desirable, as the firm would like to drive into it a few floorsand Indians that have lately killed chickens in Uncle Sam's dooryard. N. B.— Walrus parks and spermaceti mines are especially desired.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY AND SAVE TAKES !- WIL liam H. S., dealer in real estate, Washington. D. C., is prepared to purchase land, North or South, islands or continents, in large or small parcels, and to pay the best cash price in gold. Now is the time to get rid of your unproductive property and saye taxes.